

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~COUNTRY Yugoslavia

REPORT

TOPIC Naval School of DIVULJE

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 24 August 1949

REFERENCES

PAGES 4

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

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REMARKS

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1. The school was located in DIVULJE, on the seashore. It was the only officer candidate school of the Yugoslav Navy. [redacted] 50X1-HUM was directly subordinate to [redacted] 50X1-HUM the Yugoslav Ministry of the Navy. The training of naval NCOs had been shifted to new naval schools established in Fiume and POLA.

2. Installations of the naval school [redacted]

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a. The construction of other installations was planned on the landward side [redacted]. Building sites had been staked out already.

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b. Four hangars, iron framework with "Sternite" plates, the largest one having the dimensions of 200 x 115 x 70 feet. Concrete taxiway in front of the hangars, about 650 by 130 feet, sloping towards the water in an angle of 7 to 10 degrees, extending below the water up to a depth of 9 to 13 feet. No seaplanes and only a few old, two-seater biplane trainers (land-based aircraft) were observed.

c. Signal station, showing a white, constant beacon light at night. Officer candidates were trained there with signal equipment.

d. Jetty, about 650 feet long and 65 feet wide. The following vessels went alongside there between 1946 and 1948: The 1,000-ton torpedo boat "T 1", some PT boats [redacted]

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Document No.

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

Next Review Date: 2008

NO CHANGE in Class

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Class. CHANGED TO: TS S C

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eight former German PT boats with two torpedo tubes each, up to six gun-boats.

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e. Cutter harbor with cross-shaped piers; cutters were used by officer candidates for rowing and sailing practices.

f. Instruction machine shop, equipped with four turret lathes of German make "Hitler", some drilling machines, one planing machine and one milling machine. Cut-down engines of submarines, aircraft and motor vehicles were used as training aids.

g. Power station.

h. Instruction carpentry, equipped with a circular saw, band saw, planing machine and veneering machine.

i. Kitchen.

k. Barracks with about 2,000 beds, occupied to capacity.

l. Three administration buildings, (paymaster office, equipment depot, dispensary).

m. Headquarters building: Commanding officer's office, adjutant's office, personnel office.

3. Security: The landward side was fenced-in. Permanent guards were at the gate and guards patrolled along the fence.

4. Instruction activities: The officer candidates were organized into lecture-room units of 150 each. Each school-year consisted of two semesters, with eight instruction hours per day.

Subjects:

a. Seamanship (sailing, rowing, steering, motting, splicing, anchoring, anchor weighing, patching of leakages, etc.)

b. Astronomy

c. Navigation

d. Mechanics

e. Electrical engineering

f. Signal communications (radio, telephone, signal equipment)

g. Ballistics.

5. The following courses were held:

a. Eight-week courses, attended by former partisans and reservists who, after graduation, became reserve officers of the navy. With four courses being conducted a year, each course had four hundred trainees.

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b. Four-semester courses for 1,600 regular naval officer candidates (i.e. 800 per year):

First semester: Theoretical instruction

Second semester: Theoretical instruction and an 8-week term aboard a ship (warship, cutter, trawler).

Third semester: Lectures.

Fourth semester: Lectures and training aboard warships; final examination.

6. [redacted] uniforms:

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During winter: Blue cloth

During summer: White linen

The uniforms resembled that of the German Navy. It included long trousers, blouse or jacket, white shirt, black tie, visor-cap.

Insignia:

Ensign: One small golden stripe and one star on the left sleeve;

Lieutenant (junior grade): Two stripes and one star

Lieutenant: Three stripes and one star

Lieutenant (senior grade): Four stripes and one star

Lieutenant commander: One wide and one small golden stripe and one star

Commander: One wide and two small golden stripes and one star

Captain: One wide and three small golden stripes and one star

Admiral: Two wide and three small golden stripes and one star

The officers, excluding ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade), wore visor-caps rimmed with golden oak leaves. Political officers wore the golden star within the stripe.

Many trainees of the eight-week courses wore grey infantry uniforms.

7. Names of officers:

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a. School commander: Commander GROSCHNIK [redacted] who in July 1948 succeeded Captain Oscar JACILIC who was transferred to the Admiralty Staff, Split.

b. Deputy school commander: Lt. Commander STANISLAV CRIGLIC,

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c. Adjutant: Lieutenant (j.g.) BAREK

d. Director of training: Lt Commander VADIMIRIC

e. Instructor for navigation: Lt Commander OKUPCA

f. Instructor for navigation and astronomy: Commander Ivan IVANOVIC

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[REDACTED]

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g. Instructor for seamanship: Lieutenant (j.g.)
DABINOVIC [REDACTED]

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h. Instructors for ballistics: Lt. Commander PASTINER,
Lt Commander PETROVIC [REDACTED]

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i. Counterintelligence officer: Maj PRICA [REDACTED]

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